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Optimal Irrigation Water Allocation Using a Genetic Algorithm under Various Weather Conditions

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Abstract: Growing water scarcity, due to growing populations and varying natural conditions, puts pressure on irrigation systems, which often are the main consumptive water users. Therefore, water resources management to improve the allocation of limited water supplies is essential. In this study, a non-linear programming optimization model with an integrated soil/water balance is developed to determine the optimal reservoir release policies and the optimal cropping pattern around Doroudzan Dam in the South-West of Iran. The proposed model was solved using a genetic algorithm (GA). Four weather conditions were identified by combining the probability levels of rainfall, evapotranspiration and inflow. Moreover, two irrigation strategies, full irrigation and deficit irrigation were modeled under each weather condition. The results indicate that for all weather conditions the total farm income and the total cropped area under deficit irrigation were larger than those under full irrigation. In addition, our results show that when the weather conditions and the availability of water changes the optimal area under corn and sugar beet decreases

sharply. In contrast, the change in area cropped with wheat is small. It is concluded that the optimization approach has been successfully applied to Doroudzan Dam region. Thus, decision makers and water authorities can use it as an effective tool for such large and complex irrigation planning problems.

Keywords: cropping pattern; deficit irrigation; integrated soil water balance; Iran; irrigation scheduling

1. Introduction

Water scarcity is a global problem, but it is most severe in arid and semi-arid regions. Often, increasing water demands due to population growth further aggravate the problem [1]. At the global level, the agricultural sector is the largest consumer of water resources. Consequently, this sector is heavily impacted by water scarcity and yield reduction may result in a decline of food security worldwide [2].

Hence, improvements in agricultural water management are needed. Optimization of irrigation systems and improvement of water resource allocations through appropriate multi-cropping patterns and irrigation scheduling are considered as crucial responses to address water scarcity [3].

Iran is a water scarce country due to the low precipitation, high evaporation and the temporal and spatial variation of rainfall. According to the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Iran is furthermore one of the countries under critical water scarcity conditions [4].

The Doroudzan Dam is one of the largest reservoirs in the Fars province (Southwest Iran). This province is one of the leading regions in terms of agricultural production in Iran and the most important producer of wheat [5]. Due to a decrease in rainfall over the past years, which has resulted in a severe reduction of the water storage in the Doroudzan dam, the irrigation sector in this region is under pressure [5,6]. As water scarcity intensifies, better management of irrigation water is becoming an issue of paramount importance.

Several researchers have developed optimization and simulation models for planning and management of irrigation systems. Ghahraman and Sepaskhah [7] for example developed a stochastic dynamic programming optimization model for the optimal allocation of water to a predetermined multiple cropping pattern in Khorasan province, Iran. Raju and Kumar [8] applied a genetic algorithm (GA) for irrigation planning of the Sri Ram Sagar Project, in Andhra Pradesh, India. Kumar *et al.* [9] also proposed an irrigation allocation model to determine relative yield under a specified cropping pattern in Karnataka State, India using a GA. Similarly, Georgiou and Papamichail [10] developed a non-linear programming optimization model to determine the optimal reservoir release policies and the optimal cropping pattern in Chalkidiki region, Greece. Regulwar and Anand Raj [11] finally a monthly multi objective genetic algorithm fuzzy optimization model for two conflicting objectives of a multi reservoir system in the Godavari river sub basin, in Maharashtra state, India.

In this paper, the same biophysical modeling approach as presented in [10] is used. However the system they studied was very small. Building further on their study we constructed a non-linear programming optimization model for determining optimal reservoir release policies and optimal

cropping patterns for a large and more complex system. In addition the model developed is solved using a GA. The objective function of the model maximizes the total farm income, which is based on the crop-water production functions developed by Jensen [12]. As in the study [10] rainfall, evapotranspiration and inflow are considered as being stochastic in our study. The optimization process therefore makes use of a simulated series of rainfall, evapotranspiration and inflow and in the model expected values of the aforementioned parameters corresponding to different probabilities are used for the runs. In this way, by combining the various probability levels of rainfall, evapotranspiration and inflow, four weather conditions are distinguished. Furthermore, the application of two irrigation strategies, namely, full irrigation and deficit irrigation modeled under the four weather conditions. Predicted outputs of the full irrigation approach were compared with the results obtained from deficit irrigation approach.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Study Area and Data

The study considers the Doroudzan Dam in Fars province, Southwest Iran (Figure 1). This dam, with a storage capacity of $960 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$ is designed to supply water to irrigate 114,500 ha. The areas currently irrigated with this water under modern or traditional irrigation and drainage networks are 60,000 ha in Ramjrd and Marvdasht, 7000 ha from Pol-e-Khan to Band-e-Amir and 47,500 ha from Band-e-Amir to Korbāl. The dam also provides drinking water to the cities of Marvdasht and Shiraz. The average inflow of this dam between 1987 and 2009 was $1141 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$, with a maximum of $2509 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$ and a minimum of $254 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$ [6].

Figure 1. A general map of Iran illustrating the location of the study area.



Five crops are considered in our optimization model: Wheat, canola and barley as winter crops and corn and sugar beet as summer crops. These are the most important crops in the study area. Table 1 presents the characteristics of these crops including production costs, gross margins, yield response factors for different growing stages, planting day and length of growing season.

Table 1. Some critical data for the indicated crops in study area.

Growth Stage	Parameter	Crop				
		Wheat	Corn	Sugar Beet	Barley	Canola*
Establishment		0.01	0.07	0.12	0	-
Early vegetation		0.2	0.4	2	0.12	-
Late Vegetation	K_y^{**a}	0.2	0.4	2	0.15	-
Flowering		0.6	1.5	-	1.5	-
Yield formation		0.5	0.5	0.36	0.4	-
Ripening		0.01	0.2	0.12	0.14	-
Gross margin (10^6 Rls/ha) ^b		17	27	36	15	41
Production cost (10^6 Rls/ha) ^b		4	12	14	3	7
Planting day ^b		21 October	22 June	21 March	21 October	12 October
Length of growing season(days) ^b		220	110	200	210	240

Notes:* Sensitivity index of canola to water stress for three growing stages: Vegetation, flowering and ripening is equal to 0.18, 0.41, and 0.28, respectively [13]; ** K_y is the yield response factor which quantifies the response of yield to water supply. It relates relative yield decrease to relative ET deficit for different growing stages; ^a [14], ^b [15].

The crop yields are calculated using the Jensen water productivity model. Based on the reported yield response factors, the sensitivity indexes (λ) for this model for all growing stages were computed from a polynomial function [16] and time intervals using the procedure developed by Tsakiris [17]. This is explained in Section 2.3.1. The sensitivity index of canola however was extracted directly from Shabani [13].

The gross margins reported in this table are obtained by multiplying maximum crop yield with product price. The production costs are the summation of all costs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, machinery, harvesting, *etc.*

In addition, the irrigation season is considered to start in October and to end in October of the following year. The year is divided into 36 periods, with each month consisting of three sub-periods.

The maximum reservoir capacity is planned to be $960 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$ and the dead capacity $300 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$. Although the proposed optimization model can handle heterogeneous soils, the soil under study was considered to be homogeneous with a field capacity (FC) of $0.3 \text{ cm}^3/\text{cm}^3$ and a permanent wilting point (PWP) of $0.15 \text{ cm}^3/\text{cm}^3$.

The reference evapotranspiration is calculated using the FAO Penman–Monteith equation [18]. It was derived from daily climatic data (mean temperature, radiation, relative humidity and wind speed). A dataset of 22 years (1987–2009) was available from the Zarghan meteorological station (Latitude $29^\circ 47' \text{ N}$, Longitude $52^\circ 43' \text{ E}$).

2.2. Stochastic Generation of Climatic Data

Because climatic data for the full operation life of the reservoir is not available a synthetic time series is constructed for rainfall, evapotranspiration and inflow. Moreover, rainfall, evapotranspiration and inflow are considered to be stochastic. The optimization model is therefore run for expected values of the aforementioned parameters corresponding to different probabilities.

The synthetic series of 37 years (=the operation life of the reservoir) for rainfall, evapotranspiration and inflow were generated by applying mathematical models to data from the Zarghan weather station.

In this paper, rainfall data generation is a two-stage process whereby rainfall occurrence (*i.e.*, wet or dry day) is based on a first order two state Markov chain and rainfall amount is sampled from the gamma distribution (Appendix) [10].

The evapotranspiration is synthetically generated using Monte Carlo simulation (Appendix) [19].

The synthetic monthly inflows were generated using an autoregressive moving average exogenous variables (ARMAX) model, which represents the relationship between inflow and precipitation (Appendix) [20].

Generated values of rainfall, evapotranspiration and inflow are used to calculate frequency curves from which expected values corresponding to different probability of exceedance were obtained.

By combining the various probability levels of rainfall, evapotranspiration and inflow, four weather conditions are defined [21]: Hot and dry, dry, normal and wet weather conditions, corresponding to the probability levels of exceedance of rainfall, evapotranspiration and inflow. This is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Four defined weather conditions.

Weather Condition	Probability Level of Exceedance		
	Evapotranspiration (%)	Rainfall (%)	Inflow (%)
Hot and dry	20	100 (no rain)	100
Dry	40	80	80
Normal	50	50	50
Wet	60	20	20

2.3. Model Formulation

The model is developed to determine the optimal cropping pattern and irrigation scheduling for the major crops in the study area. The reservoir storage constitutes the system's state variable, whereas the system's inputs, commonly referred to as decision variables, are the cultivated areas, and the water releases from the reservoir to satisfy irrigation requirements for each crop during each time interval. Six sets of constraints are considered in this study: The soil moisture balance, the state equation of the reservoir, the reservoir storage, the irrigation requirements of each crop with the corresponding reservoir release, the yield and the cultivated area. Meanwhile, the developed mathematical model for irrigation planning is solved using a (GA) with 145 decision variables and 431 constraints.

2.3.1. Objective Function

Following objective function, which maximizes the total farm income, is considered for the optimal operation of the reservoir and the irrigation of n crops at any time interval j during the irrigation season [10]:

$$Z^* = \max_{A_i, R_{ij}} \sum_{i=1}^n [P_i(Y_a)_i - C_i] A_i = \max_{A_i, R_{ij}} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[P_i(Y_m)_i \prod_{j=1}^k \left(\frac{(ET_a)_{ij}}{(ET_m)_{ij}} \right)^{\lambda_{ij}} - C_i \right] A_i \quad (1)$$

Here n is the number of crops; k is the number of time intervals; i is the crop index and j refers to the time interval; Z^* is total farm income (Rls) (US \$1~10,000 Rials (Rls) in 2009); P_i is the price of crop i (Rls kg⁻¹); R_{ij} is the reservoir release for crop i during time interval j ; C_i is the production cost of crop i (Rls ha⁻¹); A_i is the cultivated area of crop i (ha); Y_a is the actual yield (kg ha⁻¹); Y_m is maximum crop yield under the given management conditions with unlimited water supply (kg ha⁻¹); ET_a is the actual evapotranspiration (mm); ET_m is the maximum evapotranspiration (mm), which is the product of a crop factor K_c and the reference evapotranspiration; the K_c for three growing stages (initial, middle, end) were extracted from Shabani [14]; λ_{ij} is the sensitivity index of crop i to water stress during time interval j .

As mentioned above the estimations of the crop production are based on the production functions developed by Jensen [12].

Following polynomial function relates the sensitivity indexes at each growing stage used in the model of Jensen to the yield response factors (K_y) [16]:

$$\lambda = 0.2418k_y^3 - 0.1768k_y^2 + 0.9464k_y - 0.0177 \quad (2)$$

where K_y for all growing stages of the crops was obtained in Table 1.

A procedure was developed for estimating the crop sensitivity to water deficiency at given time intervals using Jensen's crop water production function [17].

Under a full irrigation strategy, the reservoir releases are forced to be equal to the full irrigation water requirements over the entire crop periods. Therefore, under this condition, $ET_a = ET_m$, $Y_a = Y_m$ and the relative yield (Y_a/Y_m) is fixed to unity. The Equation (1) may be reduced to [10]:

$$Z^* = \max_{A_i} \sum_{i=1}^n [P_i(Y_a)_i - C_i] A_i = \max_{A_i} \sum_{i=1}^n [P_i(Y_m)_i - C_i] A_i \quad (3)$$

2.3.2. Constraints

Reservoir Constraint

The reservoir water balance is governed by the following reservoir storage continuity equation [10]:

$$S_{j+1} = S_j + Q_j - \sum_{i=1}^n 10A_i R_{ij} - 0.001E_j f(S_j) - SP_j \quad (4)$$

Here S_j is the reservoir storage at the beginning of time interval j , (m³); Q_j is the reservoir inflow during time interval j (m³); E_j is the reservoir surface area evaporation rate (mm) during time interval j . This is computed from the de Bruin equation [22], further $f(S_j)$ is the reservoir surface area in time

interval j (m^2), which is related to the storage of the reservoir and SP_j is the overflow loss from the spillway during time interval j (m^3). Like in [10] the rainfall on the reservoir area is considered as negligible and therefore is not included in the model.

The reservoir storage at any time interval is bound to be between an upper limit (full reservoir, S_{max}) and a lower limit (dead storage, S_{min}). Thus, it is possible to remove the overflow variable SP_j from Equation (4) and rewrite it as a state Equation (5), where the reservoir storage is the state:

$$S_{j+1} = \min \left(S_{max}, S_j + Q_j - \sum_{i=1}^n 10A_i R_{ij} - 0.001 \times E_j f(S_j) \right) \quad (5)$$

Soil Moisture Constraint

The soil water balance equation for a given crop i during time interval j was given by [23]:

$$(SM_{in})_{ij+1} = (SM_{in})_{ij} + ERAIN_{ij} + IR_{ij} - (ET_a)_{ij} + (ASM_{ij+1} - ASM_{ij}) - DP_{ij} \quad (6)$$

Here SM_{in} is the initial soil moisture level (mm); $ERAIN_{ij}$ is the effective rainfall for crop i in time interval j (mm); which is computed by the procedure described by e.g., [24,25]; IR_{ij} is irrigation water allocated to crop i in time interval j (mm); ASM_{ij} is the available soil moisture (mm) for crop i in time interval j and DP_{ij} is deep percolation for crop i in time interval j (mm).

In the beginning of the irrigation season, soil moisture is assumed to be at field capacity (FC) for all soils and crops. The available soil moisture is computed from field capacity, permanent wilting point (PWP) and root depth (RD). The initial soil water content is considered constant through deeper layers of the soil. As the root deepens, a contribution of this extra water is added to the water in the soil balance equation (ASM_{ij} in Equation (6)), a sine function was adopted for assessing time patterns of root growth [26]. At the beginning of every time interval, any water added ($ERAIN_{ij}$ and IR_{ij}) is computed as if it was done instantaneously.

Irrigation application efficiency (AE) of <100% causes some percolation of water below the root zone (surface runoff was ignored for simplicity). Therefore, the following constraint was included in the model's structure to guarantee deep percolation amounts [10]:

$$DP_{ij} \geq IR_{ij}(1 - AE) \quad (7)$$

Crop Irrigation Requirements and Reservoir Releases

The irrigation requirement (IR_{max}) $_{i,j}$ of crop i during a given time interval j depends on the initial soil moisture level, the effective rainfall, the potential evapotranspiration and the remaining moisture. It can therefore be given by [27]:

$$(IR_{max})_{i,j} = \max \left\{ 0, (1 - p_{ij}) ASM_{ij} + (ET_m)_{ij} - (SM_{in})_{ij} - ERAIN_{ij} \right\} \quad (8)$$

Here IR_{max} is the maximum irrigation requirement (mm); p_{ij} is the soil moisture depletion factor under no stress condition for crop i in time interval j . This according to Allen *et al.* [18] depends on the specific evapotranspiration of the crop and the maximum evapotranspiration (ET_m).

The maximum releases from the reservoir are given by [16]:

$$(R_{max})_{ij} = \frac{(IR_{max})_{ij}}{ME} \quad (9)$$

Here R_{max} is the maximum release from reservoir to meet the irrigation requirements, ME is the mean irrigation efficiency, including the application efficiency and the conveyance efficiency.

ET_a Constraint

The actual evapotranspiration (ET_a) is given by e.g., [28,16]:

$$(ET_a)_{ij} = (ET_m)_{ij} \times \min \left\{ 1, \frac{(SM_{in})_{ij} + ERAIN_{ij} + IR_{ij}}{(1 - p_{ij})ASM_{ij}} \right\} \quad (10)$$

Bounds

The decision variables in the model are the cultivated areas and the irrigation releases while the state variable is storage. The lower and upper limits for these variables are the following:

$$A_{min} \leq A_i \leq A_{max} \quad 0 \leq R_{ij} \leq R_{max} \quad S_{min} \leq S_j \leq S_{max} \quad (11)$$

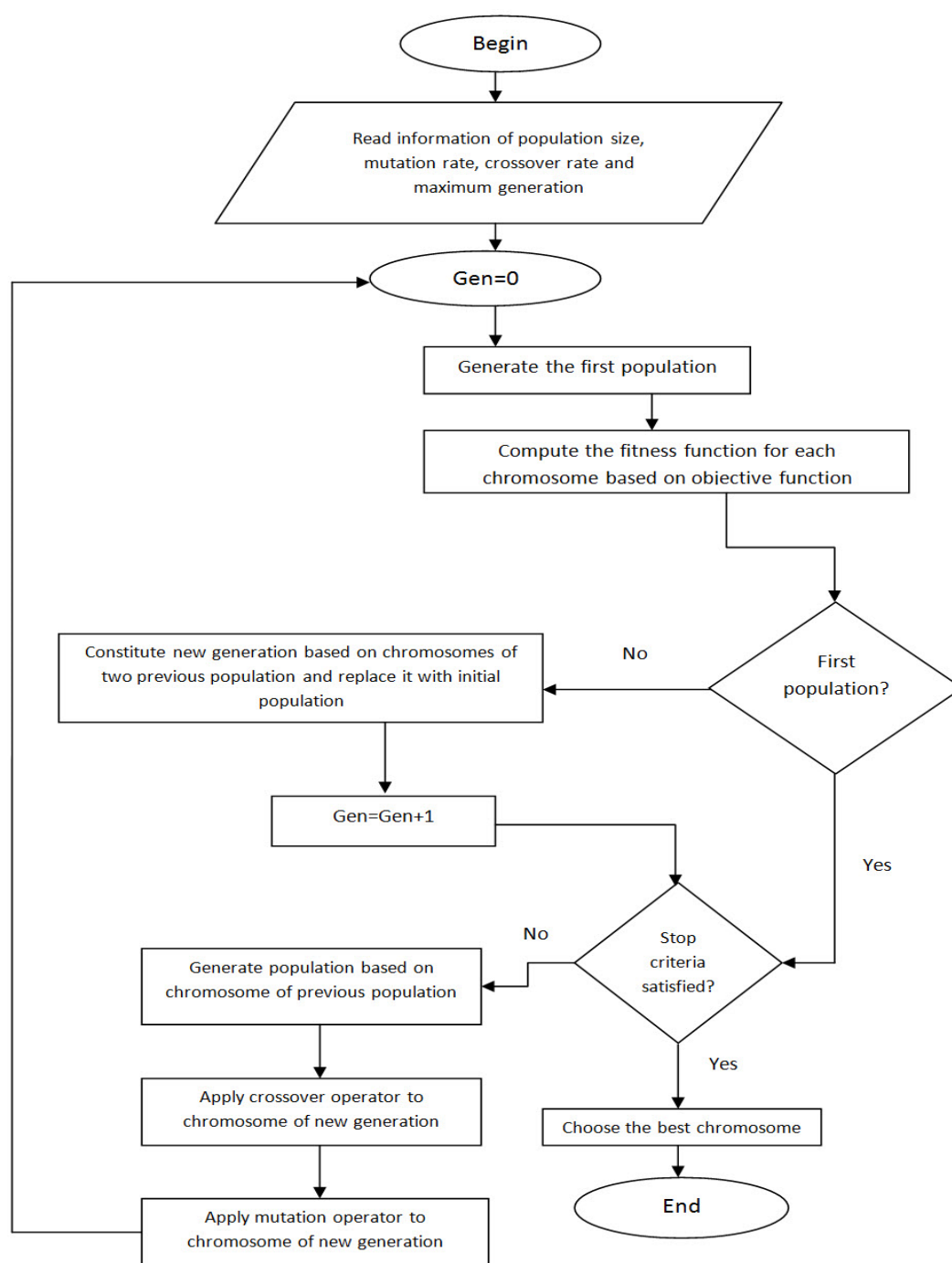
Furthermore, in this study, a socio economic constraint is introduced to guarantee a minimum production. The minimum relative yield (Y_a/Y_m) for all crops is therefore set at 0.70.

2.4. Solution Technique

The optimization model is solved using a GA. The methodology of a GA involves coding, fitness function computation, and operations of reproduction, crossover, and mutation [29]. A constrained problem is converted into an un-constrained problem in a GA by introducing a penalty function as follows [9]:

$$F_i = F(x) + \epsilon \sum_{j=1}^k \delta_j (\phi_j)^2 \quad (12)$$

Here F_i is the fitness value; $F(x)$ is the objective function value, k is the number of constraints, ϵ is -1 for maximization and $+1$ for minimization; δ_j is the penalty coefficient; and ϕ_j is the amount of violation. The GA has been implemented in the MATLAB language [30]. As explained in the Genetic Algorithm and Direct Search users' guide of the MATLAB software, population size needs to be at least twice the number of variables for enough searches in the variables' space, so that the individuals in each population span the space being searched. In our case, the number of variables is 145. Therefore, the population size is 300. The mutation probability considered to vary adaptively from 0.2 to a small value when we are near to optimal solutions. It helps us to explore the search space in the beginning of optimization and to prevent missing the near optimized solutions at the end. Different settings for Crossover in genetic algorithm can be used to see which one gives the best results. The implemented coding runs the function GA multi times; varying crossover from zero to one in increments of 0.05. A schematic diagram is given in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Schematic diagram of the Genetic Algorithm (GA).

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Results from the Stochastic Generation

By applying the models, which were described in the “Stochastic generation section” to the historical data, a synthetic series of 37 years duration for rainfall, evapotranspiration and inflow was generated.

Figure 3 shows the comparison between the monthly means and the monthly standard deviation of the measured rainfall, evapotranspiration, inflow (1987–2009) with the averages of the generated rainfall, evapotranspiration, and inflow time series respectively. It is observed that the monthly means

and the monthly standard deviations of the generated synthetic rainfall, evapotranspiration, and inflow are close to those of the measured rainfall, evapotranspiration and inflow. This confirms the fact that Markov chain, Monte Carlo simulation and ARMAX model are suitable for generating synthetic rainfall evapotranspiration, and inflow data respectively. By taking into account all the aforementioned probabilities, with the help of frequency curves the ten-day rainfall, evapotranspiration and inflow levels are shown in Figure 4.

Figure 3. (A) means of rainfall; (B) standard deviation of rainfall; (C) means of evapotranspiration; (D) standard deviation of evapotranspiration; (E) means of inflow; (F) standard deviation of inflow.

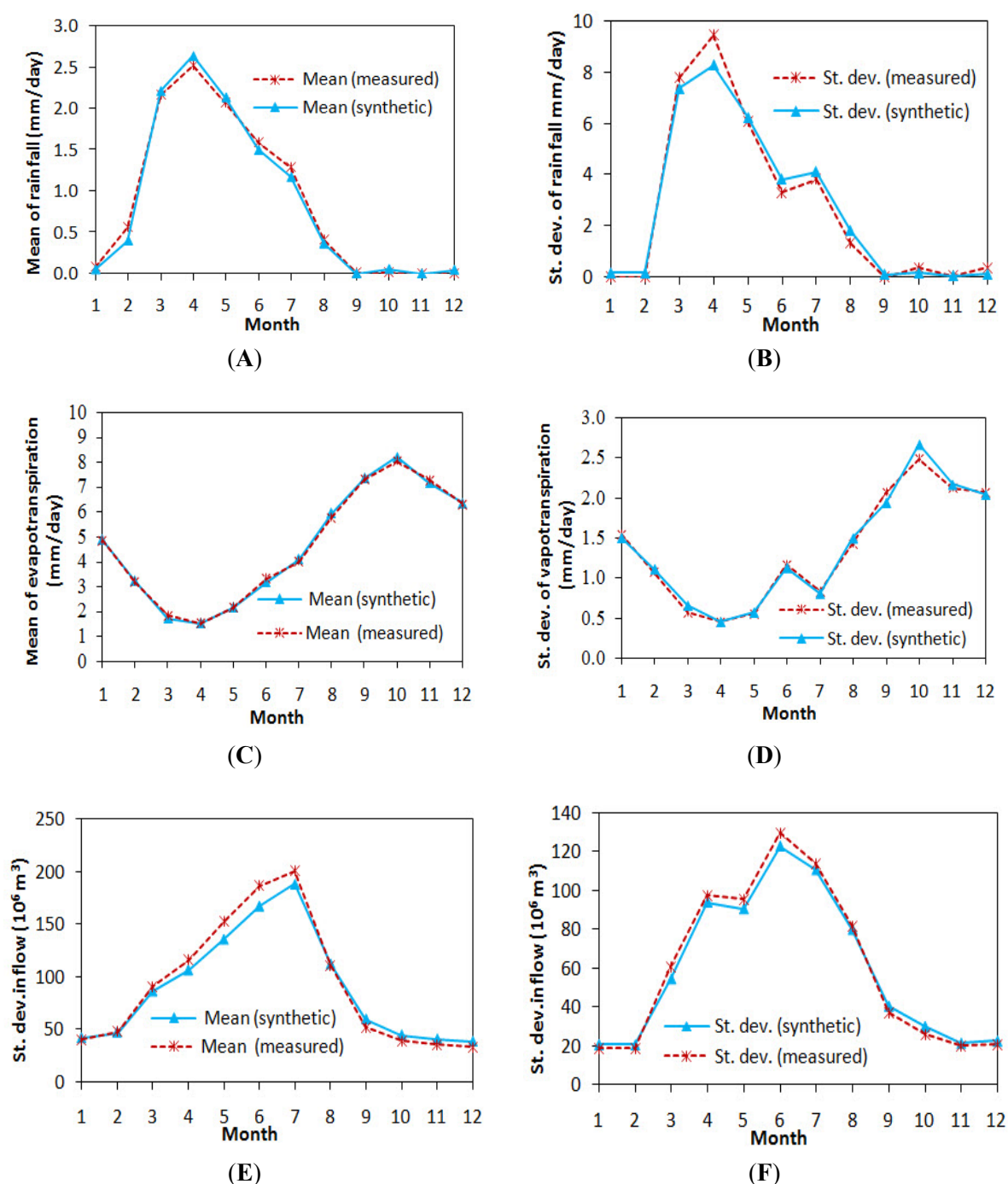
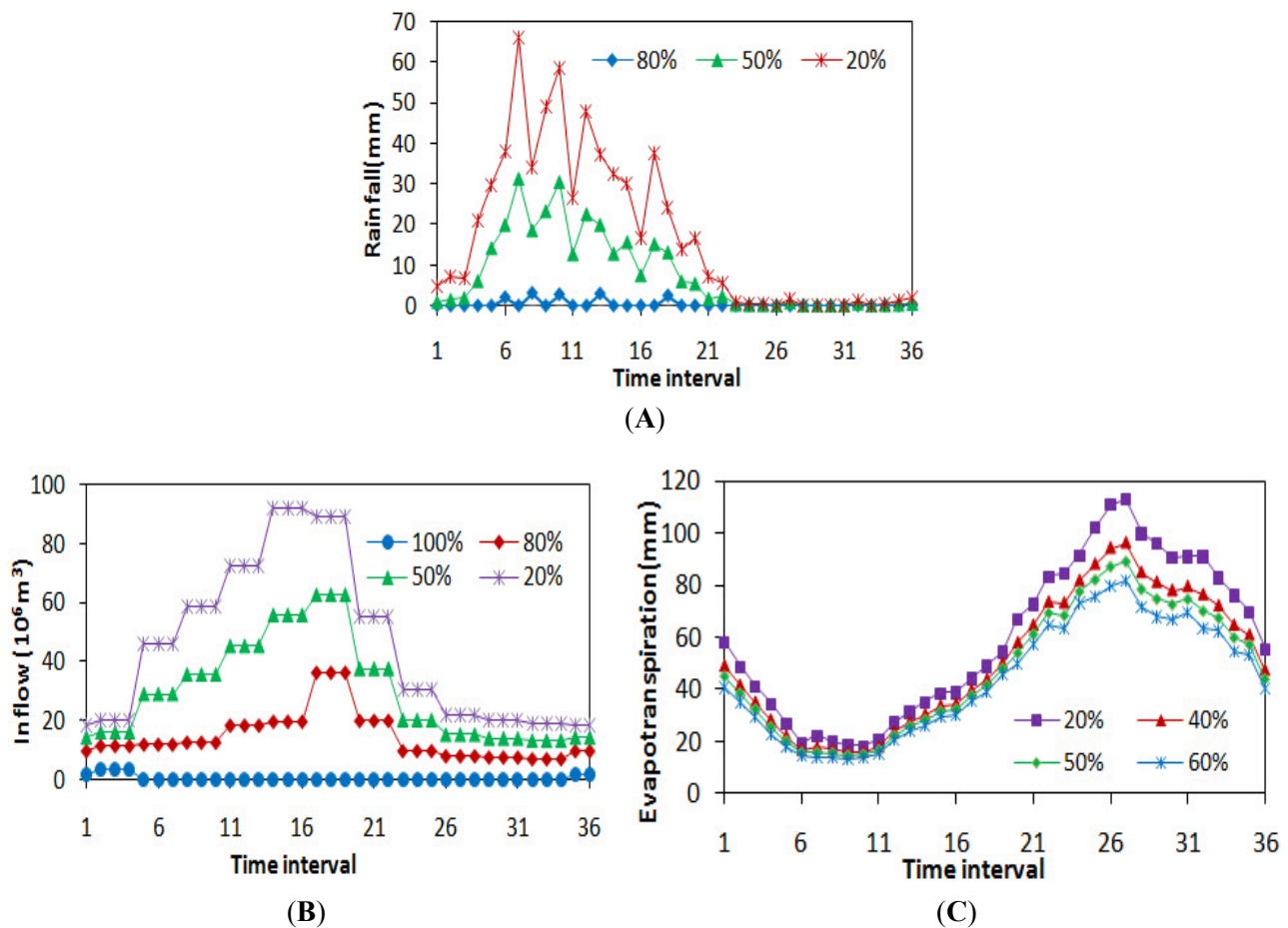


Figure 4. (A) Ten day rainfall levels; (B) Ten day evapotranspiration levels; (C) Ten day inflow levels.



3.2. Results from the Genetic Algorithm (GA)

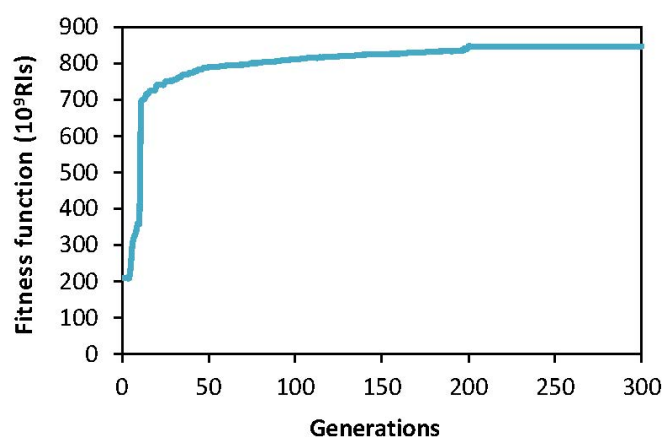
The optimization method described above was used to compute the optimal cropping pattern and irrigation scheduling for five major crops: Wheat, canola, barley as winter crops, corn and sugar beet as summer crops under different weather conditions.

Performance of the Genetic Algorithm

Figure 5 depicts the fitness values for the number of iterations under dry weather conditions using the GA. The stopping criterion for the GA is that the fitness function remained constant. As can be seen, this model indicates appropriate performance, as the model tends to converge to a maximum to after 200 iterations. For wet and normal weather conditions similar results were obtained (data are not shown).

The model did not find a feasible solution under hot and dry weather conditions. The reason is that the initial reservoir storage and the inflow during the irrigation season were insufficient to irrigate the crops given the imposed constraints of the minimum desired area (A_{min}) and the minimum desired relative yield (Y_a/Y_m).

The optimization model was run based on the expected values of rainfall, evapotranspiration and inflow corresponding to the different probability levels of exceedance (*i.e.*, dry, normal and wet weather conditions) to allocate area to crops and irrigation water to crops.

Figure 5. Fitness function for dry weather condition.

To fix the GA parameters, the model was run for various values of population size, number of generations, crossover and mutation probabilities. It is found that the appropriate parameters for the number of generations, the population size and the crossover probability are 300, 300 and 0.6 respectively. In addition, the mutation function was set to the “adapt feasible” option.

The relative yields under the three weather conditions are given in Table 3. Table 3 demonstrates that results of the optimization model correspond to a deficit irrigation strategy because the relative yield of some crops is less than one.

Table 3. Relative yield (Y_a/Y_m) of crops under study corresponding to various weather conditions.

Crop	Relative Yield (Y_a/Y_m)		
	Wet	Normal	Dry
Wheat	1	1	0.98
Barley	1	1	1
Corn	1	1	1
Sugar beet	0.98	0.91	0.78
Canola	1	0.88	0.7

The resulting allocation of irrigation water from the reservoir, the cropped areas and the total farm income are shown in Table 4. The allocation of irrigation water and the cropped area for each crop depends on factors such as the net profit per unit of yield, production cost, the potential yield per ha, the minimum water application needed for getting the maximum yield and the total amount of irrigation water available.

The cultivation area under wheat (as winter crop) and corn (as summer crop) is larger than that of other crops (Table 4). For example, under wet weather conditions, the optimal areas under wheat, canola, barley, corn and sugar beet were 73,916 ha, 2183 ha, 15,412 ha, 19,090 ha and 2992 ha respectively. The net profit for canola is higher than that for wheat (Table 1). However, wheat is selected as the optimum crop because the depth of water required for canola was much higher than that of wheat. Similarly, the net profit for sugar beet is higher than that for corn (Table 1). However, the cultivation area under corn is maximized because the depth of water required for corn was lower than that for sugar beet. Under wet weather condition, the allocation of irrigation water from the reservoir for wheat, canola, barley, corn and sugar beet was 399 mm, 544 mm, 447 mm, 626 mm and 890 mm respectively.

Table 4. Optimum water allocation from reservoir, optimum cultivation area of different crops and total income under various weather conditions.

Crop		Wet		Normal		Dry	
		Water (mm)	Area (ha)	Water (mm)	Area (ha)	Water (mm)	Area (ha)
	Wheat	399	73,916	381	74,776	412	56,308
	Corn	626	19,090	696	15,466	721	875
	Sugar beet	890	2,992	951	2477	858	98
	Barley	447	15,412	346	15,584	567	5,004
	Canola	544	2,183	462	1,731	620	642
TOTAL	Deficit irrigation	2,906	113,594	2,836	110,034	3,178	62,927
	Full irrigation	-	111,952	-	107,157	-	-
Total income	Deficit irrigation	1,621,097		1,541,267		847,417	
(10 ⁶ Rls)	Full irrigation	1,584,404		1,522,755		-	

Our results show that when the weather conditions and the availability of water change the area under corn and sugar beet decreases sharply. The area under corn is reduced from 19,090 ha under wet weather condition to 875 ha under dry weather conditions (Table 4). Corn and sugar beet are more sensitive to drought and require a maximum depth of irrigation water. Therefore, it is very difficult to grow corn and sugar beet in the summer season without sufficient supply of irrigation water. However, the change in area cropped with wheat is small because wheat requires less irrigation water. The optimal allocation of irrigation water from the reservoir for wheat production under dry, normal and wet weather conditions was 412, 381 and 399 mm respectively (Table 4). Consequently, weather conditions and water availability are dominant factors affecting cropping pattern, compared to other factors such as the net profit per unit of yield, production cost and the potential yield per ha.

Meanwhile, it is observed that the total farm income is reduced from 1,621,097(10⁶ Rls) under wet weather condition to 847,417(10⁶ Rls) under dry weather condition (Table 4).

It is interesting to compare the results for the two irrigation strategies, namely, the full irrigation and the deficit irrigation (Table 4). In certain cases where under dry weather conditions, there was no feasible solution for the optimization problem using full irrigation, a feasible solution could be reached using deficit irrigation.

As shown in Table 4, for all weather conditions the total farm income and the total cropped area under deficit irrigation are larger than those under full irrigation. Under wet weather condition, for example the total income increased from 1,584,404 to 1,621,097(10⁶ Rls) and total cropped areas increased from 111,952 to 113,594 (ha). The total farm income thus increased by extending the total cropped area, and allowing deficit irrigation for some crops.

4. Conclusions

In this study, a non-linear programming optimization model with an integrated soil/water balance has been developed for determining an optimal reservoir release policy and the optimal cropping pattern for the Doroudzan Dam region in the Fars province (Southwest Iran). The optimization model was solved with a genetic algorithm (GA) using MATLAB [30]. Four weather conditions were

identified by combining the probability levels of rainfall, evapotranspiration and inflow. Moreover, two irrigation strategies, full irrigation and deficit irrigation were modeled under each weather condition.

The results indicate that for all weather conditions the total farm income and the total cropped area under deficit irrigation were larger than those under full irrigation. In certain cases of dry weather conditions deficit irrigation gave a feasible solution. Therefore, deficit irrigation strategy is suggested as a management technique to improve allocation of the limited water supplies, especially under dry weather conditions. The solutions provide optimal water-allocation and crop pattern for all weather conditions. The cultivation area under wheat (as winter crop) and corn (as summer crop) is larger than that of other crops. In addition, our results show that when the weather conditions and the availability of water changes the area under corn and sugar beet decreases sharply. Corn and sugar beet require a maximum depth of irrigation water. In contrast, the change in area cropped with wheat is small because wheat requires less irrigation water. Therefore, it is recommended to replace low water requiring crops with high water requiring crops. In addition, it is concluded that the optimization approach has been successfully applied to the Doroudzan Dam region. Thus, decision makers and water authorities can use it as an effective tool for such large and complex irrigation planning problems.

Appendix

Rainfall occurrence is modeled using a first-order Markov chain approach whereby each day can be either wet (W) or dry (D). The transitional probability matrix is given in Equation (A1) below:

$$P(t) = \begin{bmatrix} P_{DD} & P_{DW} \\ P_{WD} & P_{WW} \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{A1})$$

where P_{DD} = conditional probability that a dry day is followed by a dry day; P_{DW} = conditional probability that a wet day is followed by a dry day; P_{WD} = conditional probability that a dry day is followed by a wet day; P_{WW} = conditional probability that a wet day is followed by a wet day. However, by definition, $P_{WD} = 1 - P_{DD}$ and $P_{DW} = 1 - P_{WW}$ and thus, only two probabilities need be calculated from historical data, the other two being calculated from these:

$$P_{WD(i)} = \frac{\sum_{p=1}^{p=n} \{x(i+1) = W / x(i) = D\}}{\sum_{p=1}^{p=n} \{X(i) = D\}} \quad (\text{A2})$$

$$P_{WW(i)} = \frac{\sum_{p=1}^{p=n} \{x(i+1) = W / x(i) = W\}}{\sum_{p=1}^{p=n} \{X(i) = W\}} \quad (\text{A3})$$

where $P_{WD(i)}$ = the probability that if day i is dry, then day $i + 1$ will be wet. These probabilities, in combination with a random number generator from uniform distribution, are then used to generate series of wet and dry days. Given the state of the preceding day (W or D), a random number of uniform distribution is generated and compared with the appropriate probability (P_{WD} if preceding day D and P_{WW} if preceding day W). If the number generated is greater than the probability, then the day is recorded as wet, otherwise, it is dry. The process is continued until the end of the year, the last day of one year becoming the preceding day for the start of the next. Given that a day is wet, rainfall amounts are calculated by sampling from the gamma distribution [10].

Gamma distribution has two parameters, the shape and the scale parameters. The probability density function (pdf) of the gamma distribution is given by [10]:

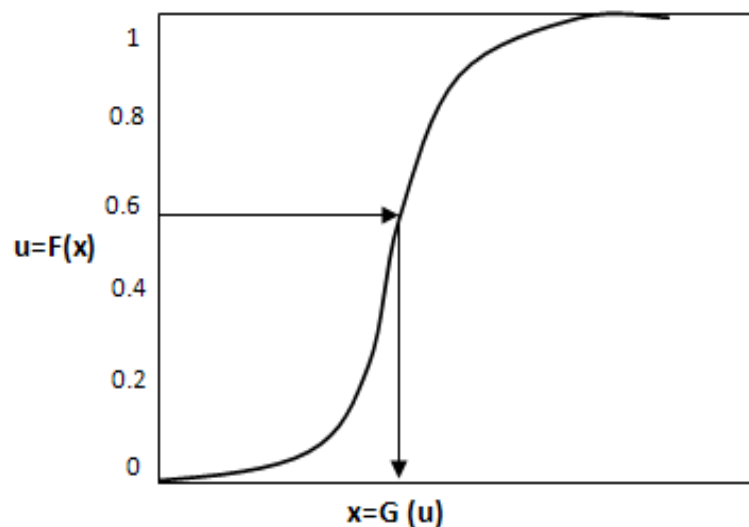
$$f_x(x) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta x} \quad (\text{A4})$$

where α = the shape parameter ($\alpha > 0$); β = the scale parameter ($\beta > 0$); and $\Gamma(0)$ is the Gamma function.

A1. Monte Carlo Simulation

Monte Carlo simulation is based on repeatedly sampling from a chance process.

Figure A1. The principle of Monte Carlo sampling.



As illustrated in the figure, the cumulative probability scale in this case has been divided in to five equi-probable intervals. Therefore a random integer (1, 2, ..., 5) is generated to pick an interval. A new random number is then generated to determine where within the interval the sampled value of $F(x)$ should lie. As ordinary Monte Carlo sampling, x is then calculated for the value of $F(x)$ by putting this into $x=G(u)$, where u now is first scaled to lie in the range of $F(x)$ corresponding to the chosen interval of x . The same procedure is repeated for the required number of iterations with the provision that intervals once chosen are not eligible to be sampled again—they are already represented in the sampled set [19].

A2. ARMAX Model

ARMAX model represents the relationship between inflow and precipitation and is written as [10]:

$$\varphi(B)y_t = \omega(B)x_t + \theta(B)e_t \quad (\text{A5})$$

where t = discrete time; y_t = inflow time series; x_t = precipitation time series; e_t = normally independently distributed white noise residual with mean zero and variance σ^2 ; $\varphi(B) = 1 + \varphi_1 B - \varphi_2 B^2 - \dots - \varphi_p B^p$ non seasonal autoregressive (AR) operator of order p ; $\theta(B) = 1 - \theta_1 B - \theta_2 B^2 - \dots - \theta_q B^q$ non seasonal moving average (MA) operator of order q and

$\omega(B) = \omega_0 - \omega_1 B - \omega_2 B^2 - \dots - \omega_r B^r$ operator of order r in the numerator of the transfer r function;
 B = backward shift operator defined by $By_t = y_{t-1}$.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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